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Fields et al.

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(54) **APPARATUS, SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LOCATING A LOST INSTRUMENT OR OBJECT**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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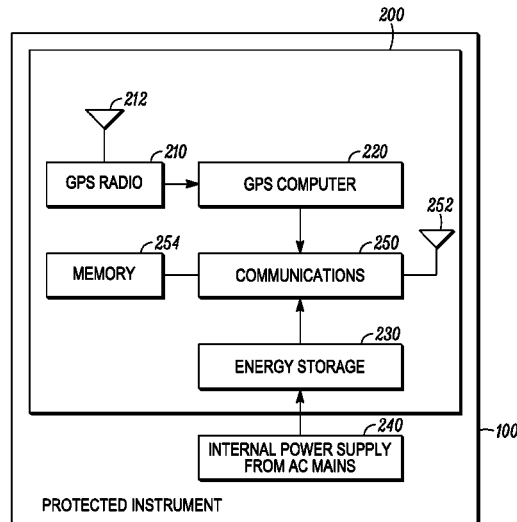
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A locatable object includes a microprocessor for operating the object, and a memory for storing at least a first position and a second position. The locatable object also includes an instrument recovery system integrated into the object. The instrument recovery system further includes a receiver for determining the location of an object, and a communications device for communicating at least the second position to another system.

28 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



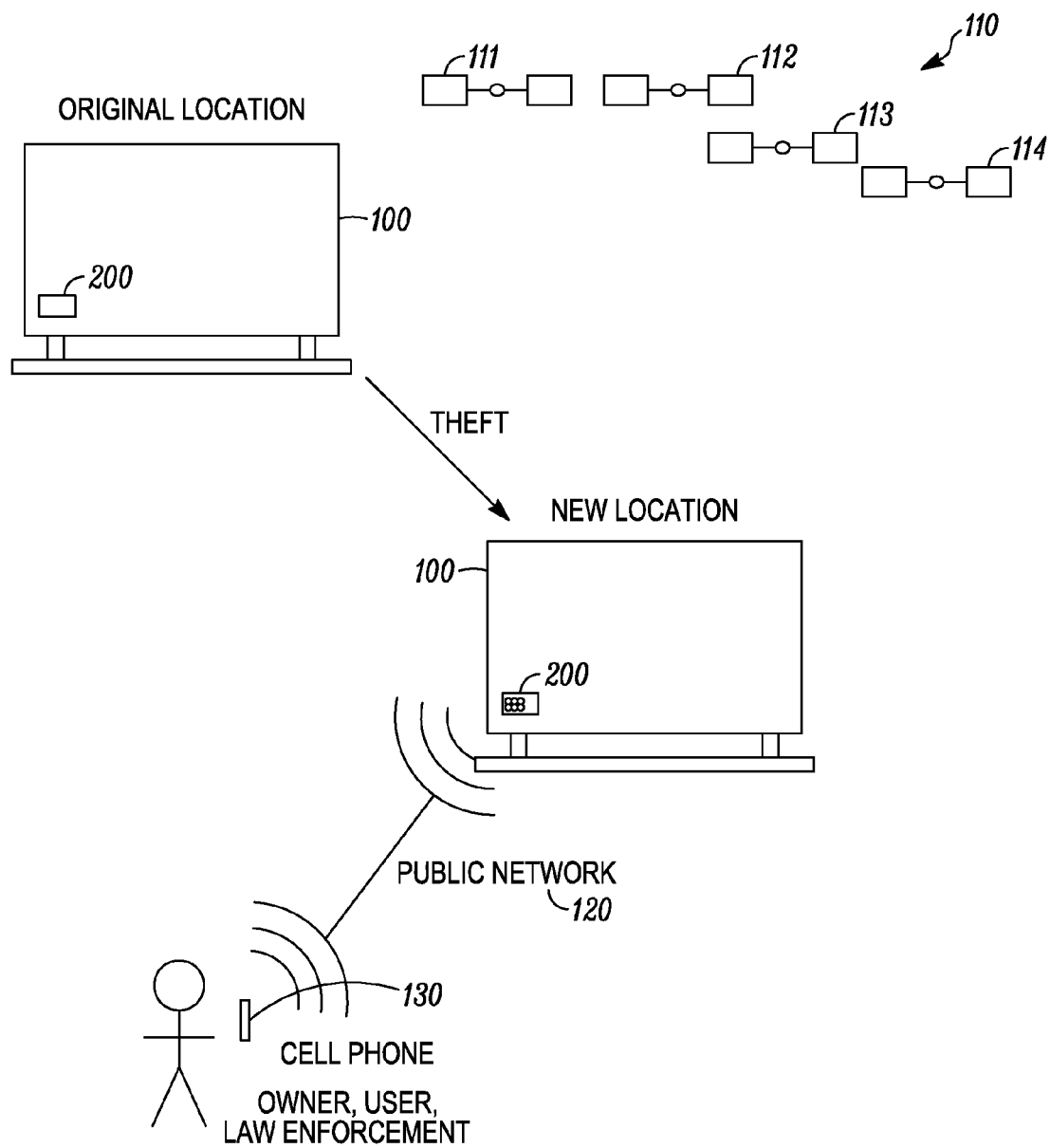
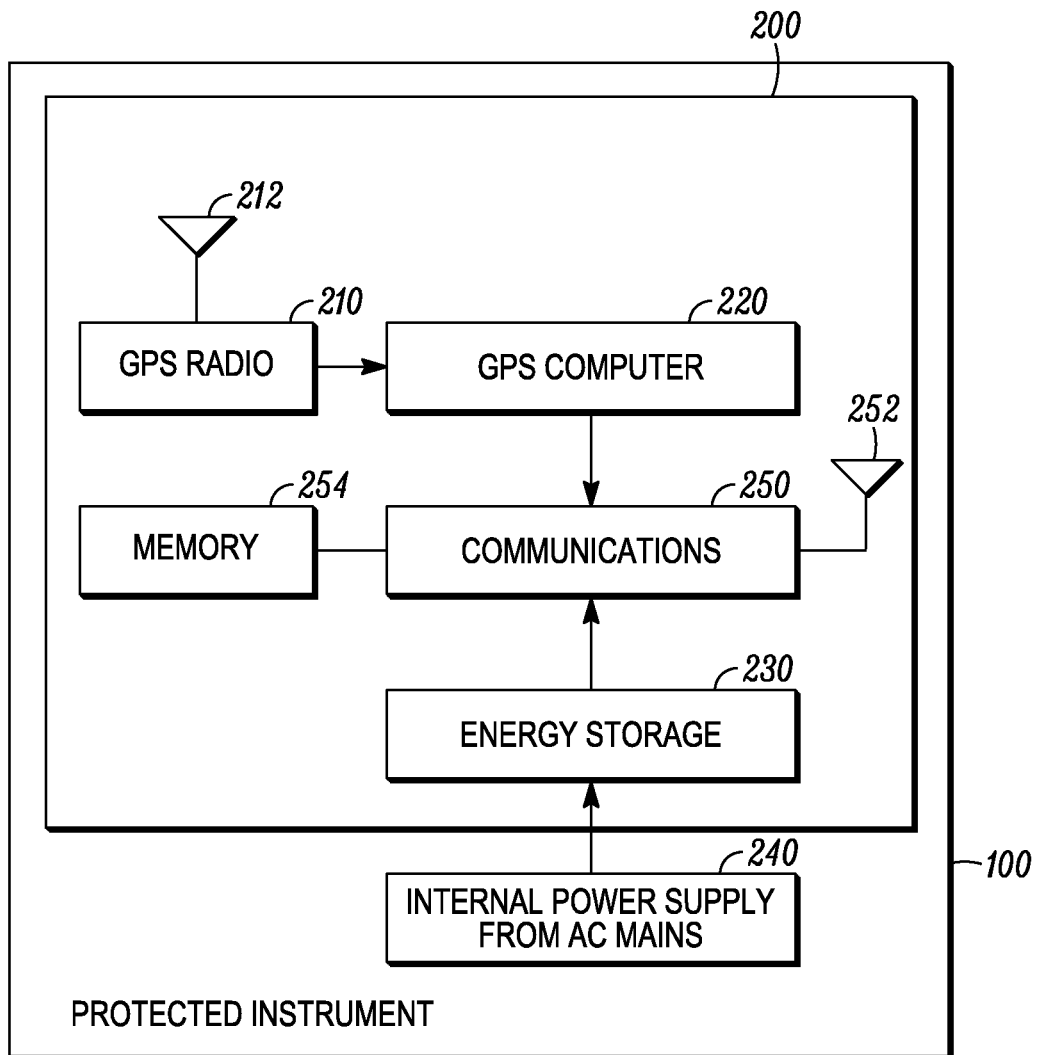
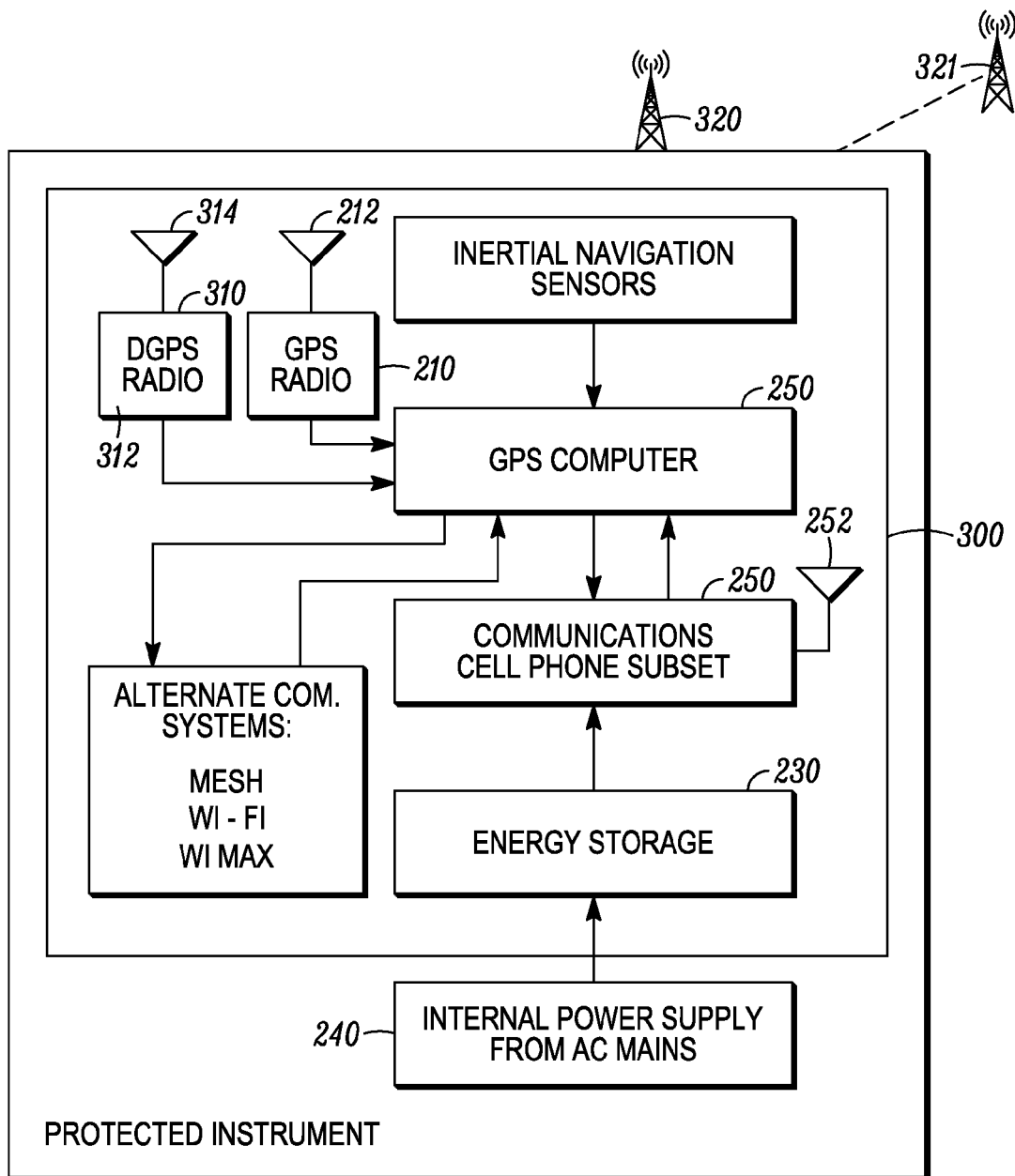


FIG. 1

*FIG. 2*

*FIG. 3*

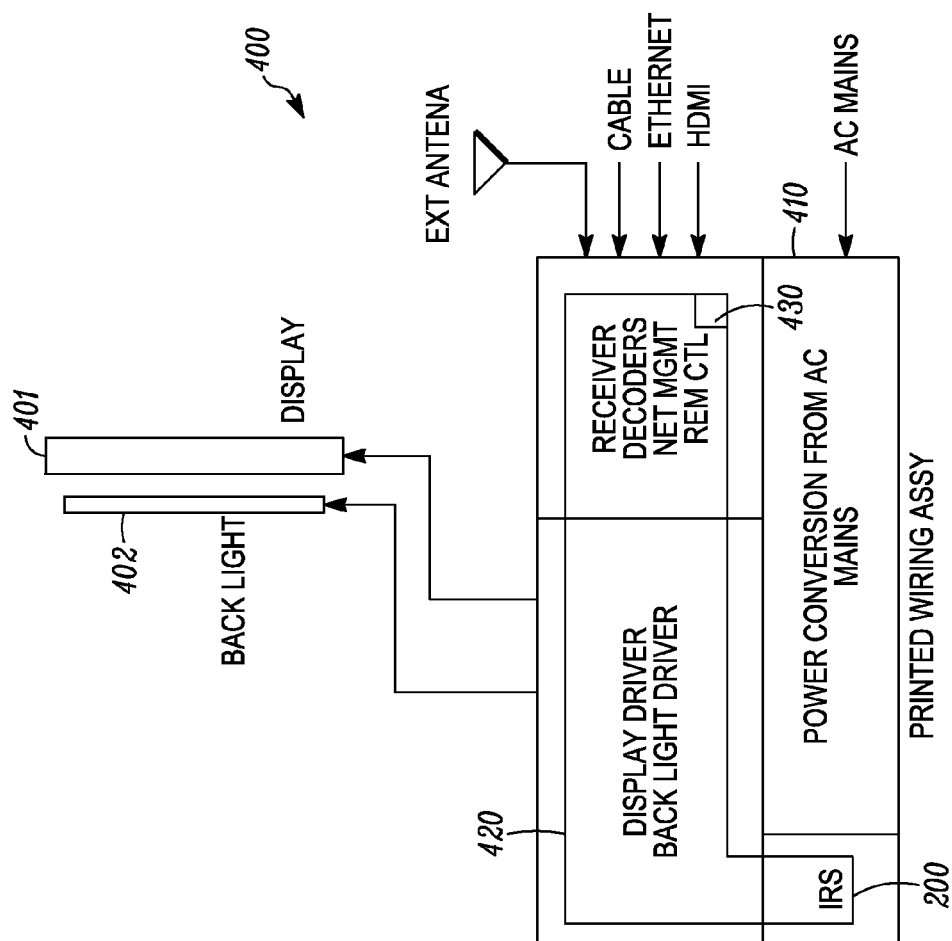
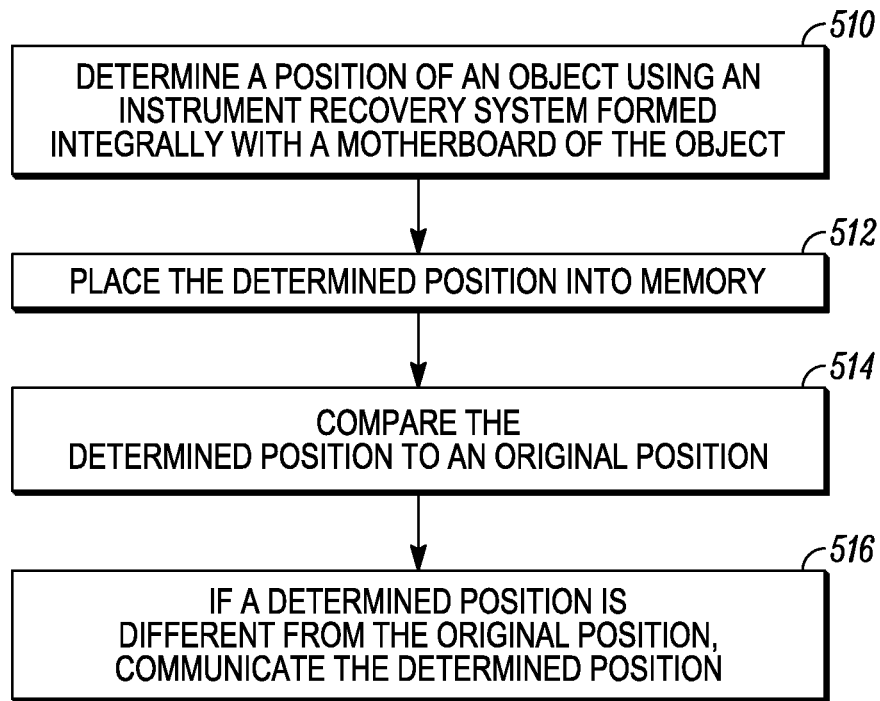
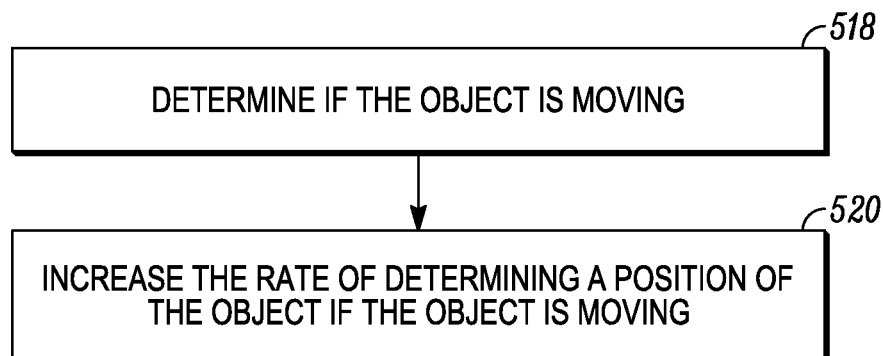
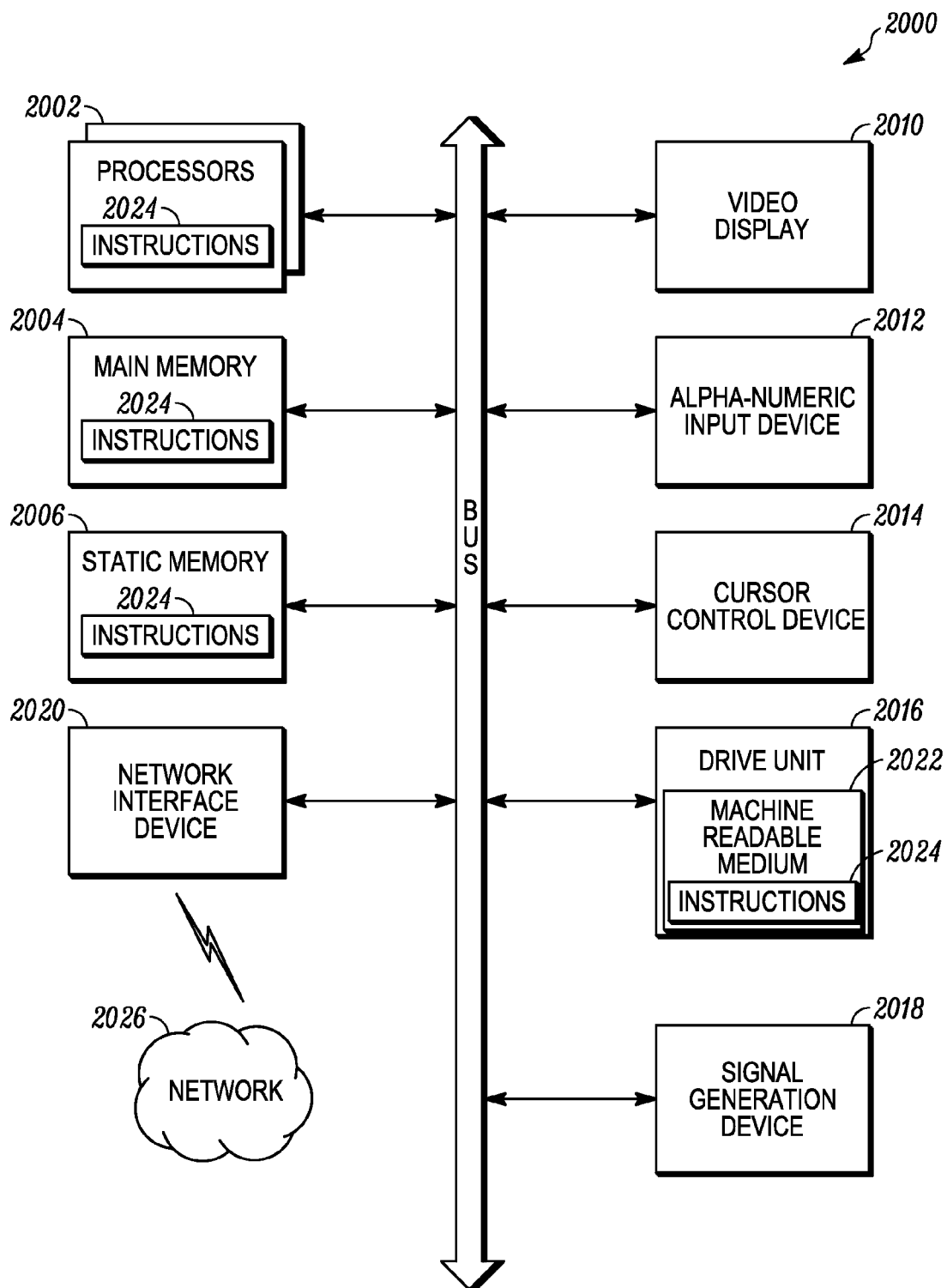


FIG. 4

*FIG. 5**FIG. 6*



1

APPARATUS, SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LOCATING A LOST INSTRUMENT OR OBJECT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/846,987 filed on 16 Jul. 2013, the contents of which are incorporated here by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Various embodiments described herein relate to an apparatus, system and method for locating a lost instrument or object.

BACKGROUND

For many years, there have been dramatic technological leaps made with respect to microprocessors. There have also been great strides made in manufacturing and producing microprocessors. For several years, the processing power of the current line of microprocessors was increasing dramatically. The increase in processing power resulted in speedier processors capable of doing more operations in a unit of time than the predecessor. Speed was also gained because of changes in architecture of the processors. Dual processors were used in computing devices. Sometimes quad processors were implemented in a single box so that tasks could be divided up and still more operations could be handled in a unit of time. These increases could also be termed as increases in processing power. These increases were a factor in increasing computer sales for several years. The increased processing power also allowed programmers to produce more complex programs. For example, video games became more lifelike as the processing power increased. The graphics on the next new game were always more lifelike than the last generation. New games would have to be bought by a consuming public that had a constant thirst for the latest and greatest games.

During this time processes for forming transistors and conductors on a circuit board also improved. Yields of microprocessors went up and the size of the microprocessors went down. During this time, the market price for earlier generation microprocessors dropped. One would think that the old microprocessors would be discontinued. However, the old microprocessor designs proved very reliable and there were many applications for these old generation microprocessors. This resulted in wide use of microprocessors. Microprocessors were used in autos to control speed, and to control the fuel to air mixture entering the combustion chamber. Today, a low end car has a cockpit that rivals the cockpits of some of the older airplanes. Microprocessors are pervasive. For example, it is not uncommon to have a microprocessor in a toaster. Microprocessors are also in many other consumer products, including televisions, stereos and the like. These products are feature rich and are desired by all.

Theft is another age old problem. When feature rich consumer products, instruments or other objects are present, thieves will take them. Losing objects and instruments is also an age old problem. In addition, sometimes, the instruments or objects can be misplaced or intentionally placed and then forgotten.

Over the past ten to fifteen years there has also been a huge growth in receivers that use the Global Positioning System ("GPS"). The GPS is a satellite-based navigation system

2

made up of a network of about 30 satellites placed into orbit by the U.S. Department of Defense. GPS was originally intended for military applications, but in the 1980s, the government made the system available for civilian use. GPS works in any weather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day. GPS satellites circle the earth twice a day in a very precise orbit and transmit signal information to earth. Using a microprocessor, GPS receivers take this information and use triangulation to calculate the user's exact location. Essentially, the GPS receiver compares the time a signal was transmitted by a satellite with the time it was received. The time difference tells the GPS receiver how far away the satellite is. With distance measurements from other satellites, the GPS receiver can determine the position of the GPS receiver. A GPS receiver must be locked on to the signal of at least three satellites to calculate a 2D position (latitude and longitude) and track movement. With four or more satellites in view, the receiver can determine the user's 3D position (latitude, longitude and altitude).

SUMMARY

A locatable object includes a microprocessor for operating the object, and a memory for storing at least a first position and a second position. The locatable object also includes an instrument recovery system integrated into the object. The instrument recovery system further includes a receiver for determining the location of an object, and a communications device for communicating at least the second position to another system. When moved to a second position, the owner would miss the instrument if it was illegitimate, such as a theft. The owner could then call the instrument and more specifically the communications device. The determined location would be communicated to the owner.

The communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a cell phone. The communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a network, in one embodiment. The network can be a wide area network, a local area network, a mesh network, a wireless network, a cellular network or the like. In other words, the communications device should be able to connect and communicate with a network and the network is not limited to those listed above. It should be noted that the communications device could connect to other networks.

A computerized method includes determining a position of an object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the object, and placing the determined position into memory. The determined position is compared to an original position. If a determined position is different from the original position, the determined position is communicated.

A machine-readable medium providing instructions that, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations include determining a position of an object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the object, and placing the determined position into memory. The determined position is compared to an original position and, if different the determined position is communicated.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an object or instrument that includes an instrument recovery system, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an instrument recovery system that includes components of a GPS receiver and a communications device, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of an instrument recovery system that includes components of a GPS receiver, a DGPS receiver and a communications device capable of communicating with a plurality of communications, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a flat screen television that includes a motherboard for operating many of the functions of the television and with includes an instrument recovery system formed integrally into the motherboard, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a method for using an instrument recovery system, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of an extension to the method for using an instrument recovery system, according to an example embodiment.

FIG. 7 shows a schematic diagram of a computer system used in the object or instrument, according to an example embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an object or instrument **100** that includes an instrument recovery system **200**, according to an example embodiment. The instrument recovery system **200** has the capability of determining a new location or second location which is different from the first or original location. In one embodiment, the instrument recovery system **200** includes a receiver (shown in FIG. 2) for a Global Positioning System ("GPS"). The GPS **110** is represented as four satellites **111**, **112**, **113**, **114**. The GPS is a satellite-based navigation system made up of a network of about 30 satellites placed into orbit by the U.S. Department of Defense. GPS was originally intended for military applications, but in the 1980s, the government made the system available for civilian use. GPS works in any weather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day. GPS satellites circle the earth twice a day in a very precise orbit and transmit signal information to earth. Using a microprocessor, GPS receivers take this information and use triangulation to calculate the user's exact location. The GPS receiver (shown in FIG. 2) compares the time a signal was transmitted by a satellite with the time it was received. The time difference tells the GPS receiver how far away the satellite is. With distance measurements from other satellites, the GPS receiver can determine the position of the GPS receivers. A GPS receiver must be locked on to the signal of at least three satellites **111**, **112**, **113** to calculate a 2D position (latitude and longitude) and track movement. With four **111**, **112**, **113**, **114** or more satellites in view, the receiver can determine the user's 3D position (latitude, longitude and altitude).

The instrument recovery system **200** also includes a communications device (shown in FIG. 2) that can hook up to a public network **120**. The communications device (shown in FIG. 2), in one embodiment, can hook or communicatively couple the instrument recovery system **200** to a cell phone **130** or other device which is connected to the public network **120**. Location information can be conveyed to the cell phone or other device via the public network **120**. The locational information can merely be the new or second location of the object **100** with the instrument recovery system **200**, or can be a listing of locations at various times for the object **100**. Given the locational data, the proper authorities can be informed of the second or new location. In some instances, the authority

may be a law enforcement agency. In other instances, the authority may be the owners of the object **100**.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an instrument recovery system **200** that includes components of a GPS receiver **210** and a communications device **250**, according to an example embodiment. The instrument recovery system **200** and the communications device **250** are formed integrally with the protected instrument or object **100**. The instrument recovery system **200** includes a GPS radio receiver **210** and a GPS computer **220**. The GPS radio receiver also includes an antenna **212**. The antenna **212** receives signals from the various GPS satellites, such as satellites **111**, **112**, **113**, **114** (shown in FIG. 1). The time at which the signals were sent are also received via the antennae **212**. This information or data is conveyed to the GPS computer **220**. The GPS computer **220** determines the time difference from a satellite and covers the time difference to a physical distance. The physical distance from at least three satellites **111**, **112**, **113** can be used to locate a 2D position of the object. The physical distance from at least four satellites **111**, **112**, **113**, **114** can be used to locate a 3D position of the object. The 3D position includes the elevation of the object **100**. The GPS computer **220** uses triangulation to find the 2D or 3D position. Once the 2D or 3D information is obtained, it is communicated via the communications device **250**. As shown in FIG. 1, the communications device is at least a radio sending device that can communicate with another device, such as a cell phone on a cellular network. Therefore, the communications device **250** includes at least the portions of a cell phone needed to enable a call made to a cell phone. This includes an antennae **252** and a memory **254** for holding the determined locational data. The locational data can be just the new or second location of the object **100**. It could also be several locations that could be stored in the memory **254**. In some embodiments, the communications device also must be able to receive a query from a network, such as a cell phone network. One query that will be made will include the location of the object or instrument in the second position. The answer to the query will include an uplink to the network **120**. This will result in at least a message being left on a cell phone **130** that includes the second position of the object or instrument **100**.

In the case of cellular telephone public network access, the instrument recovery system does not need to be able to originate a call. It only needs to be able to respond to a query, i.e. to receive a call. This requires only a very simplified subset of the functionality of a basic (not smart) cell phone. The visual display, audio transducers, keypad, amplifiers etc. are all not required.

Depending on the specificity (or generality) of the application of the invention, there are a number of other proprietary networks which might be contractually available or otherwise used, such as a utility load management mesh networks, a Wi-Fi hotspots, a citywide Wi-max networks and the like.

In addition, by adding the necessary sensors (accelerometers/gyroscopes) to an instrument recovery system it is possible to augment the last good GPS location with inertial navigation data from the additional sensors. The accelerometers and gyroscopes can be formed integrally with the motherboard of the object. Such enhanced GPS functionality is useful when GPS signals are lost as the object moves inside. Use of inertial navigation can be used to pinpoint possible locations. The instrument recovery system **200** also includes an energy source **230**. The energy source **230** can be a rechargeable battery or the like. The energy source can be any source of energy. In this particular embodiment, the energy source **230** is communicatively coupled to another source of

5

energy **240** so that the energy source **230** can be constantly recharged as long as the object is being used or plugged in for use. As shown in this embodiment, the other source of energy **240** is an internal power supply connected to AC mains. Other sources of energy could be a primary battery, in the case of portable equipment, or a solar cell for certain outdoor equipment. Another possible energy source is a piezoelectric energy harvesting system, such as from walking. This would be helpful in certain portable applications. Any method which powers the host equipment can also charge the instrument recovery system internal battery.

Other sources of power can also be connected to the energy storage device **230**. As substitute or an alternative to a battery or internal battery, an electric double-layer capacitor (ultra-capacitor) could be used. This is because such capacitors have (for practical purposes being discussed here) unlimited charge-discharge lifetime. They can be continuously charged while mains power is available and used to power the GPS device only during unavailability of the mains.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of an instrument recovery system **300** that includes additional components for a GPS receiver, to transform it to a Differential Global Positioning System ("DGPS") receiver **310** and a communications device **250** capable of communicating with a plurality of communications, according to an example embodiment. The GPS receiver is substantially the same as the GPS receiver **210**. A Differential Global Positioning System includes transmission towers **320**, **321** that correct GPS signals to within an average of three to five meters. The U.S. Coast Guard operates the most common DGPS correction service. This system includes of a network of towers that receive GPS signals and transmit a corrected signal by beacon transmitters **320**, **321**. In order to get the corrected signal, a GPS receiver **310** must have a differential beacon receiver **312** and beacon antenna **314** in addition to their GPS receiver. Differential GPS (DGPS) signals may be available in different areas in the future. If the GPS receiver is equipped (FIG. 3) to make use of these signals, then only one or two GPS satellites need to be available.

The instrument recovery system **300** can have a GPS receiver provided with other hardware to further increase the accuracy of the locational information. The hardware is not limited to DGPS receivers and transmission towers. For example, the GPS receiver can also be provided with other hardware that makes improves the locational ability of the GPS receiver. For example, GPS receivers with a Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) capability can improve accuracy to less than three meters on average. No additional equipment or fees are required to take advantage of WAAS.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a flat screen television **400** that includes a motherboard **410** for operating many of the functions of the television, according to an example embodiment. The motherboard **410** includes an instrument recovery system **200** formed integrally into the motherboard **410**. The motherboard **400** includes a microprocessor **420** and memory **430** that is used by the microprocessor **420**. The microprocessor decodes received information, is in charge of net management and remote control, amongst other items. The microprocessor **420** also runs the display driver and the backlight driver for a display **401** and a backlight **402**. The microprocessor **420** of the television or object also conducts some of the functions of the Instrument Recovery System **200**.

Thus, the locatable object (a flat panel television **400**) also includes an instrument recovery system **200** integrated into the object, such as the flat panel television **400**. The instrument recovery system **200** further includes a receiver (shown in FIGS. 2 and 3) for determining the location of an object,

6

and a communications device (shown in FIGS. 2 and 3) for communicating at least the second position to another system. The instrument recovery system **200** uses at least a portion of the microprocessor **420** of the object. The communications device of the locatable object further comprises a radio, and an antenna (shown in FIGS. 2 and 3). The motherboard locatable object also includes key portions of the instrument recovery system **200** that are formed into the motherboard **410** at the time of manufacture. The motherboard includes the microprocessor, and the memory and the antenna of the communications device of the instrument recovery system **410**. The components of the instrument recovery system **410** can not be disabled without causing serious damage to the function of the object **400**. Simply put, trying to disable the instrument recovery system **200** will disable some or all of the functions of the object, such as the flat screen television **400**. In some instances, the attempt to disable a portion of the instrument recovery system will disable the object **400**. The instrument recovery system **200** is formed and integrated into the object at the time of manufacture. In another embodiment, the receiver for determining the location of the object is a differential Global Positioning System receiver. The additional hardware needed to form the DGPS receiver is also formed integral with the motherboard **410** of the object **400**. Again, an attempt to disable the DGPS will seriously disable many of the features of the object, such as flat screen television **400**. It should be noted that this invention is not limited to use in flat screen televisions. Objects can be any type of object including other consumer electronics, large machinery, automobiles, stereos, and the like.

Integrating the instrument recovery system **200** into the motherboard **410** of the object **400** prevents the thief from disabling the instrument recovery system **200**, or stealing the objects **400** in the first place. If the thief tries to disable the instrument recovery system **200**, the value of the object **400** plummets because the object **400** will be partially disabled or totally ruined. After this happens a number of times, the objects **400** having instrument recovery systems **200** built in or fully integrated into the motherboard **410** of an object will more likely be left alone as they will be less valuable. Unprotected targets will be zeroed in on.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a method **500** for using an instrument recovery system **200**, according to an example embodiment. FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of an extension to the method **500** for using an instrument recovery system **200**, according to an example embodiment. Now referring to both FIGS. 5 and 6, the method **500** includes determining a position of an object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the object **510**, and placing the determined position into memory **512**. The determined position is compared to an original position **514**. If a determined position is different from the original position, the determined position is communicated **516**. For example, in one embodiment, the determined position is communicated to a cell phone. In another embodiment, the cell phone responds to a query made to the cell phone. In some embodiments, the method **500** includes determining if the object is moving **518**. If the object is moving, the rate of determining a position of the object is increased **520**. In other embodiments, the relocated position of the object is communicated when or after the object has stopped moving. In still other embodiments, a trajectory of an object can be determined from at least two of the determined positions of the object. When the method discussed above is programmed into a memory of a general purpose computer, the computer is formed into a special purpose machine. Furthermore, when the method **500** is programmed into a memory of a general purpose computer

the instructions are in the form of a non transitory set of instructions. The method **500**, when run by a computer, can be termed a computerized method.

The method **500** could be run by any type of computer from a super computer to a dedicated microprocessor. In many instances, the method **500** will be run on a microprocessor. All are computing devices.

FIG. 7 shows a diagrammatic representation of a computing device for a machine in the example electronic form of a computer system **2000**, within which a set of instructions for causing the machine to perform any one or more of the error correction methodologies discussed herein can be executed or is adapted to include the apparatus for error correction as described herein. In various example embodiments, the machine operates as a standalone device or can be connected (e.g., networked) to other machines. In a networked deployment, the machine can operate in the capacity of a server or a client machine in a server-client network environment, or as a peer machine in a peer-to-peer (or distributed) network environment. The machine can be a personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a set-top box (STB), a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a cellular telephone, a portable music player (e.g., a portable hard drive audio device such as a Moving Picture Experts Group Audio Layer 3 (MP3) player, a web appliance, a network router, a switch, a bridge, or any machine capable of executing a set of instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. Further, while only a single machine is illustrated, the term “machine” shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein.

The example computer system **2000** includes a processor or multiple processors **2002** (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), arithmetic logic unit or all), and a main memory **2004** and a static memory **2006**, which communicate with each other via a bus **2008**. The computer system **2000** can further include a video display unit **2010** (e.g., a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a cathode ray tube (CRT)). The computer system **2000** also includes an alphanumeric input device **2012** (e.g., a keyboard), a cursor control device **2014** (e.g., a mouse), a disk drive unit **2016**, a signal generation device **2018** (e.g., a speaker) and a network interface device **2020**.

The disk drive unit **2016** includes a computer-readable medium **2022** on which is stored one or more sets of instructions and data structures (e.g., instructions **2024**) embodying or utilized by any one or more of the methodologies or functions described herein. The instructions **2024** can also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory **2004** and/or within the processors **2002** during execution thereof by the computer system **2000**. The main memory **2004** and the processors **2002** also constitute machine-readable media.

The instructions **2024** can further be transmitted or received over a network **2026** via the network interface device **2020** utilizing any one of a number of well-known transfer protocols (e.g., Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), CAN, Serial, or Modbus).

While the computer-readable medium **2022** is shown in an example embodiment to be a single medium, the term “computer-readable medium” should be taken to include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) that store the one or more sets of instructions and provide the instructions in a computer readable form. The term “computer-readable medium” shall also be taken to include any medium that is capable of storing, encoding, or carrying a set of instructions

for execution by the machine and that causes the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies of the present application, or that is capable of storing, encoding, or carrying data structures utilized by or associated with such a set of instructions. The term “computer-readable medium” shall accordingly be taken to include, but not be limited to, solid-state memories, optical and magnetic media, tangible forms and signals that can be read or sensed by a computer. Such media can also include, without limitation, hard disks, floppy disks, flash memory cards, digital video disks, random access memory (RAMs), read only memory (ROMs), and the like.

The example embodiments discussed above are not all inclusive. It should be pointed out that there are many possible variations that can be implemented in a number of other embodiments. Just a few other example embodiments are set forth here:

A system to aid in the location of lost or stolen property which system is embedded in said property either at the time of manufacture or subsequently. As mentioned above, such a system can include a Global Positioning System radio, antenna and computer. Additionally, sensors and computational capability can be used for inertial navigation. In some embodiments, the instrument recovery system could include GPS equipment that includes a Differential GPS receiver, antenna and the required computational capability.

The system can include a communication apparatus having a subset of cellular telephone functionality sufficient to allow the system to be queried via the cellular network. The system can include a Wi-Fi interface to allow the system to be queried via a local area wireless network which may be interconnected to the public switched telephone network. The system can also include a mesh network node for the purpose of being queried via a utility load management network or similar mesh network. In still another embodiment, the system could also include a Wi-Max interface to allow being queried via a municipal or other wide-area network.

The system can also have an energy storage device, such as a battery or rechargeable battery. The power for recharging the battery can be obtained directly from the AC mains, or an internal power supply of the apparatus. An alternative to the battery can be an electric double-layer capacitor, also known as a “supercapacitor” or “ultracapacitor”. Such a capacitor can obtain recharging power from many of the same charging sources as the rechargeable battery.

The strength of the invention disclosed above is its simplicity. The instrument recovery system is not a system to pre-emptively deter theft, nor to notify anyone that a theft has occurred, nor to disable the operation of anything. Rather, we assume that if something is stolen and it matters, the party from whom it was stolen will notice that fact. Having noticed, the affected party or the appropriate authorities will be able to determine the whereabouts of the object preliminary to recovering it.

The example embodiments described herein can be implemented in an operating environment comprising computer-executable instructions (e.g., software) installed on a computer, in hardware, or in a combination of software and hardware. Modules as used herein can be hardware or hardware including circuitry to execute instructions. The computer-executable instructions can be written in a computer programming language or can be embodied in firmware logic. If written in a programming language conforming to a recognized standard, such instructions can be executed on a variety of hardware platforms and for interfaces to a variety of operating systems. Although not limited thereto, computer software programs for implementing the present method(s) can be written in any number of suitable programming languages

such as, for example, Hyper text Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HTML, Extensible Markup Language (XML), Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL), Document Style Semantics and Specification Language (DSSSL), Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL), Wireless Markup Language (WML), Java™, Jini™, C, C++, Perl, UNIX Shell, Visual Basic or Visual Basic Script, Virtual Reality Markup Language (VRML), ColdFusion™ or other compilers, assemblers, interpreters or other computer languages or platforms.

In summary, a locatable object includes a microprocessor for operating the object, and a memory for storing at least a first position and a second position. The locatable object also includes an instrument recovery system integrated into the object. The instrument recovery system further includes a receiver for determining the location of an object, and a communications device for communicating at least the second position to another system. In one embodiment, the instrument recovery system uses at least a portion of the microprocessor of the object. In another embodiment, the instrument recovery system includes a second microprocessor. The communications device of the locatable object further comprises a radio, and an antenna. The locatable object also has a motherboard. The motherboard includes the microprocessor, the memory and the instrument recovery system, the antenna of the communications device incapable of being disabled without disabling the motherboard. In other words, the components of the instrument recovery system can not be disabled without causing serious damage to the function of the object. In some instances, the attempt to disable a portion of the instrument recovery system will disable the object. In one embodiment, the instrument recovery system is formed and integrated into the object at the time of manufacture. In another embodiment, the motherboard includes the microprocessor, the memory and the instrument recovery system. The instrument recovery system incapable of being disabled without disabling the motherboard. The receiver for determining the location of the object is a Global Positioning System receiver. In another embodiment, the receiver for determining the location of the object is a differential Global Positioning System receiver.

The communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a cell phone. The communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a network, in one embodiment. The network can be a wide area network, a local area network, a mesh network, a wireless network, or the like. In other words, the communications device should be able to connect and communicate with a network and the network is not limited to those listed above. It should be noted that the communications device could connect to other networks and furthermore, that the communications device, in some embodiments, can be able to communicate with more than one other network or device. In still further embodiments, the communications device can include at least a portion of hardware so that the communications device can respond to queries made to the object and more specifically to the communications device associated with the object. In the alternative, the rechargeable battery obtains energy from an internal power supply of the object or apparatus in which the invention is installed. In another embodiment, the energy store includes an electric double-layer capacitor, also known as a "supercapacitor" or "ultracapacitor". In still another embodiment, the recharging power for the battery can be obtained from the internal power supply of the apparatus or object in which the invention is installed.

A machine-readable medium providing instructions that, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations include determining a position of an object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the object, and placing the determined position into memory. The determined position is compared to an original position and, if different the determined position is communicated.

In one embodiment, the location of the protected device is determined and stored and made available upon inquiry through a communications network. In some embodiments, an object or product does not have to be registered.

This has been a detailed description of some exemplary embodiments of the invention(s) contained within the disclosed subject matter. Such invention(s) may be referred to, individually and/or collectively, herein by the term "invention" merely for convenience and without intending to limit the scope of this application to any single invention or inventive concept if more than one is in fact disclosed. The detailed description refers to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof and which shows by way of illustration, but not of limitation, some specific embodiments of the invention, including a preferred embodiment. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those of ordinary skill in the art to understand and implement the inventive subject matter. Other embodiments may be utilized and changes may be made without departing from the scope of the inventive subject matter. Thus, although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, any arrangement calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover any and all adaptations or variations of various embodiments. Combinations of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein, will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description.

What is claimed:

1. A locatable object comprising:

- a microprocessor for operating the locatable object;
- a memory operatively coupled to the microprocessor of the locatable object, the memory for storing an instruction set for operating the object, the memory and the microprocessor located on a motherboard;
- an instrument recovery system integrated into the motherboard of the locatable object, the instrument recovery system further comprising:
 - a receiver for determining the location of an object, the memory on the motherboard storing at least a first position and a second position;
 - a sensor for gathering inertial navigation data related to at least one of the first position and the second position; and
 - a communications device for communicating at least the second position to another system, wherein disabling the instrument recovery system permanently disables a primary function of the locatable object.

2. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the instrument recovery system uses at least a portion of the microprocessor of the object for storing an instruction set for operating the instrument recovery system.

3. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the instrument recovery system includes a second microprocessor located on the motherboard.

4. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the communications device further comprises:

- a radio; and
- an antenna.

11

5. The locatable object of claim 4 wherein the antenna of the communications device is incorporated into the motherboard of the locatable object and wherein the antenna is incapable of being disabled without disabling the motherboard for operating the locatable object.

6. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the instrument recovery system is incapable of being disabled without disabling the motherboard of the locatable object.

7. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the receiver for determining the location of the object is a Global Positioning System receiver.

8. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the receiver for determining the location of the object is a differential Global Positioning System receiver.

9. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a phone.

10. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the communications device for communicating at least the second position delivers a message to a network.

11. The locatable object of claim 1 further comprising an energy store in the form of a rechargeable battery.

12. The locatable object of claim 1 further comprising an energy store in the form of a ultracapacitor.

13. The locatable object of claim 11 wherein the rechargeable battery obtains energy from an AC mains.

14. A computerized method comprising:

determining a position of a locatable object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the locatable object;

sensing inertial navigation data related to at least one determined position;

placing the determined position and sensed inertial navigation data into memory associated with the motherboard, the memory for storing an instruction set for operating the locatable object and an instruction set for operating the instrument recovery system; and

comparing the determined position to an original position and, if different communicating the determined position; and

permanently disabling the locatable object in response to disabling the instrument recovery system.

15. The computerized method of claim 14 further comprising determining if the object is moving.

16. The computerized method of claim 15 further comprising increasing the rate of determining a position of the object if the object is moving.

17. The computerized method of claim 15 wherein communicating a relocated position of the object is communicated when the object has stopped moving.

18. The computerized method of claim 15 wherein a trajectory of an object can be determined from at least two of the determined positions of the object.

12

19. The computerized method of claim 14 programmed into a memory of a general purpose computer to form a special purpose machine.

20. The computerized method of claim 14 wherein the method programmed into a memory of a general purpose computer is in the form of a non transitory set of instructions.

21. A non-transitory machine-readable medium providing instructions that, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising:

determining a position of an object using an instrument recovery system formed integrally with a motherboard of the object;

sensing inertial navigation data related to at least one determined position;

placing the determined position and sensed inertial navigation data into memory; and

comparing the determined position to an original position and, if different communicating the determined position to a network; and

permanently disabling the locatable object in response to disabling the instrument recovery system.

22. The locatable object of claim 1 further comprising an AC power source.

23. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the locatable object is a television.

24. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the locatable object is a stereo.

25. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the locatable object is an automobile.

26. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the locatable object is a piece of large machinery.

27. The locatable object of claim 1 wherein the locatable object is a consumer electronic.

28. A locatable object comprising:

a microprocessor for operating a primary function of the locatable object;

a memory operatively coupled to the microprocessor of the locatable object, the memory for storing an instruction set for operating the object, the memory and the microprocessor located on a motherboard;

an instrument recovery system integrated into the motherboard of the locatable object and interconnected with the primary function so that the instrument recovery system can not be removed or disabled without permanently disabling the primary function of the object, the instrument recovery system further comprising:

a receiver for determining the location of an object, the memory on the motherboard storing at least a first position and a second position; and

a communications device for communicating at least the second position to another system.

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